A repid method for radium determination ....

Состав исходных растворов (1)	Объем воды (л) (2)	Взято Ra (г) (3)	Определено Ra (г) (4)	Результат с поправкой на адсорбцию (5)
Вода дистиллированная + эталон (a)	0.5	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$1.25 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$1.37 \cdot 10^{-9}$
То же (b)	1	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.10 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.21 \cdot 10^{-10}$
» » (c)	1	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$1.65 \cdot 10^{-11}$
» » (d)	10	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$1.37 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$1.50 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Вода водопроводная + эталон, + 0.25 г Na_2SO_4 + 0.25 г $MgSO_4$ (e)	1.	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.23 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.35 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Вода водопроводная + 0.5 г Na_2SO_4 + + 0.5 г $MgSO_4$ (f)	1	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.35 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.37 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Вода водопроводная + 1 г Na_2SO_4 + + 1 г $MgSO_4$ (g)	1	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$2.42 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Вода водопроводная + 1.25 г H_2SO_4 + + эталон (h)	0.25	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.08 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.19 \cdot 10^{-10}$
То же (i)	0.25	$6.7 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$6.6 \cdot 10^{-11}$
» » (j)	0.25	$3.35 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$3.12 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$3.43 \cdot 10^{-11}$
» » (k)	0.25	$1.34 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$1.59 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$1.74 \cdot 10^{-11}$

Table: (1) Composition of the initial solutions; (2) Water volume (in l) (3) Ra taken (in g) (4) determined Ra (in g); (5) results with correction for adsorption, (a, b, c and d) distilled water + standard; (e) water from the pipeline + standard + 0.25 g Na_2SO_4 + 0.25 g $MgSO_4$; (f) water from the pipeline + 0.5 g Na_2SO_4 + 0.5 g $MgSO_4$; (g) pipeline water + 1 g Na_2SO_4 + 1 g $MgSO_4$; (h, i, j and k) pipeline water + 1.25 g H_2SO + standard.

Card 4/4

GUBAREV, G.; ZOTOT'KO, S. prepodavatel'; NAYDENOV, V.; ZHAROV, P.; BARYSHNIKOV, V.

Continuing the discussion of problems of labor organization under conditions of new technology. Sots. trud 5 no.5:66-74 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty Rostovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Gubarev). 2. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola, Khar'kov (for Zolot'ko). 3. Nachal'nik tsekhovogo byuro truda i zarabotnoy platy Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda (for Naydenov). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda, Moskva (Zharov). 5. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Baryshnikov).

(Labor and laboring classes)

(Automation) (Technological innovations)

VOROTNIKOVA, V.; ZHAROV, P.

What do the results of the study show. Sots. trud 7 no.9: 117-122 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda.
(Warehouses)

VOROTNIKOVA, V.; ZHAROV, P.

Photography of the workday of auxiliary workers using the method of intermittent observations. Biul.nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 5 no.1:22-25 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Lugansk Province--Time study)

ZHAROV, P.

What does our experience teach? Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.8:9 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Moskovskoy kontoroy neplanovykh kormov.
(Refuse and refuse disposal)
(Swine--Feeding and feeds)

ZHAROV, P.I.

Introduction and use of production standards in knit goods enterprises. Leg.prom. 18 no.6:7-9 Je '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Knit goods industry--Production standards)

ZHAROV, P.I., inzhener.

Indexes for labor consuming tasks in the knit goods industry.
Leg. prom. 15 no.11:6-10 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Knit goods industry)

ZHAROV, P.N.

Rapid method of determining radium in waters. Radiokhimiia 2 no.5:630-631 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Radium--Analysis)

ZHAROV, P.V.

"Repeated administration of caffeine reduced the manganese contest in all tissues investigated", paper read at the First Ural Conference of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists, Sverdlovsk, 5-8 June 1956.

Sum. 1305

BOGOLYUBSKIY, N.; BORISOV, S.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.; GUSAROV, M.; GUSEV, L.; ZHAROV, S.; ZHETVIN, N.; ZALOGIN, S.; ZOLOTOV, G.; INOZEMTSEV, N.; KLEMENT'YEVA, A.; KOMAROV, A.; KOSMACHEV, V.; LAPTEV, V.; LOMONOSOV, V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; NOVIKOV, I.; PERTSEV, M.; PROKOPOVICH, P.; ROMANOV, I.; RUBLINSKAYA, R.; SVIRIDOV, G.; SOTNIKOV, G.; SUBBOTIN, A.; TURTANOV, I.; CHESNOKOV, S.; CHICHKIN, K.; CHIKHANOV, I.

Grigorii Markelovich Il'in; an obituary. Metallurg 3 no.10:36 O '58.
(MIRA 11:10)
(Il'in, Grigorii Markelovich, 1894-1958)

ZHAROV, S.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Effective standard of excessive oxygen pressure under the mask at high altitudes. Voen.-med.zhur. no.6:33-36 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(MEDICINE, AVIATION
effective norm of excessive oxygen pressure under mask at high altitudes (Rus))

ZHAROV, S. G., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Physiological Basis of Norms of Excess Oxygen Pressure Under Mask at High Altitudes," Moscow, 1961, 14 pp. (Centr. Inst. Improvem. of Trng of Doctors) (KL Supp 12-61, 284).

27943
S/177/61/000/009/001/002
D264/D303

27.2200

AUTHORS: Zharov, S.G. and Ivanov, A.Ye., Lieutenant Colonels, Medical Corps

TITLE: The effects of large atmospheric pressure drops on man at great heights

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 9, 1961, 61-65

TEXT: A study was made of the physiological effects of pressure drops of 0.4-0.5 atmospheres in 1-1.5 seconds up to heights of 16,000-18,000 meters. The experiments were carried out in a pressure chamber, oxygen being supplied through the KKO-1 oxygen apparatus. The subjects' general condition throughout the tests was assessed from conditional motor reflexes, electro-encephalograms, electrocardiograms, electromyograms of the abdominal muscles, changes in respiration, behavior and outward appearance. The most marked functional changes were induced by the first experience of pressure drop. Affected by the first pressure drop at 16,000-18,000 meters,

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The effects of large atmospheric...

all the subjects lost the motor response to the first conditioned stimulus, while the latent period of the conditioned reflex to the next 2 or 3 stimuli was lengthened considerably. In subsequent tests, the effects of the pressure drop were less marked: the latent period of the first stimulus was lengthened 2-3 times, but the other reactions showed no change. From published data and their own findings the authors conclude that pressure drops stimulate very many of the body's receptors. Powerful impulses enter the central nervous system via the afferent paths and induce foci of excitation in the cortical endings of the corresponding analyzers. By the mechanism of intercenter relations, these foci in turn induce phenomena of external inhibition. No great changes were noted in the bioelectric activity of the brain after the pressure drop, which indicates that the subjects sustained no marked hypoxic lesions. The increase in heart contractions by 20-30 beats/min varied directly with the degree of air exhaustion from the chamber, and was due more to the extent of the excess oxygen pressure than to hypoxia. The electrocardiograms gave evidence of circulatory

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difficulties in the pulmonary system due to the excess oxygen pressure in the lungs. This entails improvements in the compensating suits' protective properties. After the end of the pressure drop there ensued a prolonged exhalation, often followed by 2-3 normal exhalations. This was followed by rhythmic, but usually more rapid, respiration. Pressure drops led to bioelectric activity in the abdominal muscles in all the subjects, lasting mostly for 2-3 seconds, i.e., before the first exhalation. During conversation under the effects of the pressure drop biocurrents from the abdominal muscles were intensified during both exhalation and inhalation, pointing to considerable difficulty in speech formation. No pain symptoms were reported, although the use of oxygen masks instead of helmets led to increased tear secretion and congested hyperemia of the face, neck, wrists and feet. No pathological lesions of the viscera were noted. Thus, in the first 3-6 seconds after the pressure drop there was some inhibition of the conditioned reflexes and disturbance of the respiratory rhythm. Changes in the biocurrents of the brain and heart were moderate and corresponded generally with the results

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of tests with a smooth rise to the same heights. To a large extent these changes were entailed by the action of excess oxygen pressure. The authors conclude that pressure drops of 0.4-0.5 atm in 1-1.5 sec to a height of 16,000-18,000 meters present no dangers to a man breathing oxygen at a pressure up to 130 ± 5 mm Hb and wearing a compensating suit. A.P. Apollonov, M.I. Vakar, D.I. Ivanov, P.N. Ivanov, A.G. Kuznetsov, D.Ye. Rozenblyum and I.M. Khazen are mentioned as researchers who have studied the effects of and means of protecting against pressure drops. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 1961

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042680 S/0000/63/000/000/0182/0185

AUTHOR: Zharov, S. G.; Il'in, Ye. A.; Kovalenko, Ye. A.; Kalinichenko, I. R.; Karpova, L. I.; Mikerova, N. S.; Osipova, M. M.; Simonov, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: The study of the prolonged effects on man of an atmosphere with an increased CO_2 content

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 182-185

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide effect, man, pressure chamber, acidosis, hypodynamia, fatigue

ABSTRACT: Two experiments were performed in which human subjects were kept in pressure chambers with a capacity of 7 cubic meters at an air temperature of 20+ 2°C and a relative humidity of 40 to 60%. Oxygen content varied from 19 to 22%. In the first experiment, the CO_2 level was maintained at 1% and in the second experiment at 2%. Two subjects were used in each experiment; each experiment lasted thirty days. Examination of the physiological indices indicates that the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042680

presence of men in an atmosphere of limited capacity with an increased CO_2 content leads to acidosis, hypodynamia, and fatigue. The intensity of acidosis increases with an increase of CO_2 content from 1% to 2% and increases with the duration of time spent in the chamber. Subjects who remained in the test chamber for thirty days with a CO_2 content equal to 1% maintained their work capacity on a sufficiently high level. When exposed to physical loads, subjects who had spent thirty days in an atmosphere of 2%CO_2 manifested a sharp decrease in work capacity and a significant strain on the functions of the organism. However, the functional changes observed were completely reversible.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOV, A. B.; AGADZHANYAN, N. A.; DIANOV, A. G.; ZHANOV, S. G.

"Effect on the body of prolonged exposure to conditions of artificial atmosphere."

report presented at the 15th Intl Astronautical Cong, Warsaw, 7-12 Sep 64.

AGADZHANYAN, N.A.; ZHAROV, S.G.; KALINICHENKO, I.R.; KARPOVA, L.I.; KAPLAN, Ye.Ya.; KUZNETSOV, A.G.; OSIPOVA, M.M.; MAZIN, A.N.; SERGIYENKO, A.V.

Effect of various rates of decompression on the human body. Voen. med. zhur. no.10:49-53 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AT6036561 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0169/0170

AUTHOR: Zharov, S. G.; Kuzminov, A. P.; Kas'yan, I. I.; Maksimov, D. G.; Onishchenko, V. F.; Popov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of investigating pilot work capacity during long sojourns in spaceship mockups [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 169-170

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, human physiology, hypodynamia, respiratory system, space physiology

ABSTRACT: On prolonged spaceflights, cosmonaut work activity will take place during the exposure of the organism to a whole group of unusual factors (weightlessness, prolonged isolation, hypodynamia, altered gas medium, and so forth). Study of the effect on man of these factors is of great practical importance.

The purpose of the present investigation is to study the condition and work capacity of man during a prolonged sojourn in a spaceship mockup.

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For this purpose, four 3-day experiments and one 12-day experiment were conducted (the latter was a control experiment without special countermeasures against hypodynamia). The volunteer subjects wore ventilated suits. They remained seated in a space cabin couch throughout the whole time of the experiment. The couch was fully isolated from the external environment. The work activity of the subjects was carried out according to a schedule approximating spaceflight conditions. At scheduled times they performed test tasks in the operation of a manual attitude control system, information transmission, correction tests, and so forth. During the experiment complex recordings were made of physiological functions (EEG, EKG, PG, EMG, and galvanic skin response).

Analysis of the experimental data showed that during a three-day stay in a spaceship mockup, the general condition of the subjects was practically unchanged. The investigated physiological indices remained within normal limits. The work activity of the subjects dropped off a bit in the first day, but returned to initial levels on the second and third days of the experiment.

In the 12-day experiment, the tendency toward lowered work capacity

ACC NR: AT6036561

was more pronounced. Thus, on the first, fifth, seventh, and eleventh days, a one and one-half to two-fold decrease in the accuracy of ship attitude control from angular coordinates was recorded. The time required for information transmission increased toward the end of the experiment by an average of 10%. In the correction tests, the information capacity of the visual analyzer dropped from 1.7 to 1.3—1.5 bits/sec. The red and blue light contrast sensitivity of the eyes decreased 35% and 40%, respectively, from L. N. Meyer's data.

Numerous changes in physiological indices were also noted toward the end of the experiment. Thus, for example the EEG's showed a stagnant exaltation of alpha rhythms. Tests with sudden random signals requiring a response reaction from the subject showed a decrease in electromyogram amplitude from 300—200μv and a galvanic skin response amplitude decrease from 650—480μv.

The observed functional shifts in the state of the subject during a 12-day stay in a spaceship mockup indicate that further study of pilot work capacity under analogous conditions is necessary, as is an effort to find optimal work-rest schedules for cosmonauts on prolonged spaceflights. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7003182 SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/012/0078/0085

AUTHOR: Zharov, V. (Colonel; Reviewer for the journal Tekhnika i vooruzheniye)

ORG: none

TITLE: British land units

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 12, 1966, 78-85

TOPIC TAGS: military operation, military policy

ABSTRACT:

Based on foreign sources, the author analyzes in detail the military potential of the British army, Britain's role within NATO, and its role in the rearming of Germany. The author concludes that the actual reorganization of British land units foresees the creation of well-armed and highly mobile units capable of conducting effective action under normal conditions, as well as under conditions of nuclear war. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none / ATD PRESS: 5111

Card 1/1

ZHAROV, V., inzh.

Safety device. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 7 no.2:40 F '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova.

ZHAROV, V., podpolkovnik

Armored troops in modern battle. Voen.znan. 34 no.10:22-23 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Tank warfare)

ZAIGALLER, V.A. (Leningrad); OSTROVSKIY, A.I. (Moscow); NOVIKOVA, V.S. (Orekhovo-Zuyevo); ZHAROV, V.A. (Yaroslavl'); SVOBODA, A. (Chekhoslovakiya); DYNKIN, Ye.B. (Moscow); BALASH, M.E. (Moscow)

Problems of elemetary mathematics. Mat. pros. no.1:219-224 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

NACHINKIN, O.I.; PEREPELKIN, K.Ye.; YUFEREV, N.S.; ZHAROV, V.A.

Microapparatus for the formation of filaments. Khim.volok. no.5:45-46 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Spinning)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

2 HARDY, U.A.

16(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2508

Matematicheskoye prosveshcheniye; matematika; vsye prepodavaniye, prilozheniya i istoriya, vyp. 4 (Mathematical Education; Mathematics, Its Teaching, Application and History, No. 4) Moscow, Gosudarstvoe, 1959. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I.M. Bronshteyn; Editorial Board of Series: I.M. Bronshteyn, A.I. Markushevich, I.M. Yaglom; Tech. Ed.: S.N. Akhlamov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for persons without an extensive mathematical education who are interested in trends in contemporary mathematics. The book may be useful to high school mathematics teachers.

COVERAGE: The book consists of articles, reviews, and scientific and methodological reports, some of which are translations from other languages. The state of modern mathematics is covered, including applications, history, teaching of mathematics in schools, and mathematical developments in the USSR and abroad. One section deals with scientific and pedagogical life in the USSR and another contains reviews of certain mathematical publications. Some mathematical background is necessary to understand the book; certain articles require a knowledge of higher mathematics.

Card 1/8

SKOPETS, Zalman Alterovich; ZHAROV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; SMOLYANSKIY, M.L., red.; ZYKINA, T.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems and theorems in geometry(plane); a textbook for students of pedagogical institutes]Zadachi i teoremy po geometrii (planimetriia); posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 161 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

POTAPOV, V.G. (Khabarovsk); ZHAROV, V.A. (Yaroslavl'); KOTIY, O.A. (Yaroslavl'); NEKRASOVA, (Ussuriysk); ASEKRITOV, U.M. (Yakutsk)

Selected problems and special methods for their solution. Mat. v shkole no.5:87-88 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZHAROV, V.A.

Requirements which a book of geometric problems for high schools should answer. Uch. zap. IAr. gos. ped. inst. no.34:37-43 '60. (MIRA 15:9)
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

ZHAROV, V.A.

Studying the characteristic properties of geometric figures in a school course in geometry. Uch. zap. IAr. gos. ped. inst. no.34:45-66 '60. (MIRA 15:9)
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

ZIL'BER, V.A. (Yaroslavl')

A characteristic property of isosceles triangles. Mat.pros. no.4: 175-176 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Triangle)

[redacted], V. A. (Yaroslavl')

Problems and theorems proved by means of homothety. Mat. v shkole no.5:88-90 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Geometry, Plane)

GAL'PERN, S.A. (Moskva); LOPSHITS, A.M. (Moskva); BALK, M.B. (Smolensk); ZHAROV, V.A. (Yaroslavl'); BYAKIN, V.I. (L'vov); ARNOL'D, V.I. (Moskva); MANIN, I.Yu. (Moskva); DYNKIN, Ye.B. (Moskva); PROIZVOLOV, V. (Moskva); ALEKSANDROV, A.D. (Leningrad); VITUSHKIN, A.G. (Moskva).

Problems of elementary mathematics. Mat. pros. no.3:267-270 '58. (Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.) (MIRA 11:9)

ZHAROV, Viktor Leont'yevich; ZHEREBENKOV, Yuriy Frolovich; KADIL'NIKOV, Yuriy Viktorovich; KUZNETSOV, Vitaliy Prokof'yevich; KUDIKINA, Ye., red.

[Tuna fish and tuna fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean] Tuntsy i ikh promysel v Atlanticheskom okeane. Kaliningrad, Kaliningradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 181 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Atlanticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for all except Kudikina).

POLESHCHUK, V.D.; DREMOVA, V.P.; VOLKOV, Yu.P.; ZHAROV, V.V.

Methodology of studying attractants. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:18-22 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut, Moskva.

ZHAROV, V. D.

Radiotekhnika (Radio Equipment), by N. I. CHISTYAKOV and V. D. ZHAROV. Voyenizdat, price 11 rubles 50 kopecks. (Pravda Ukrainy, Kiev, 15 Jun 54)

SO: SUM No. 224, 28 Sep 54)

V. D. ZHAROV

Radioteknika (Radio Engineering). A textbook, by N. I. CHISTYAKOV, and V. D. ZHAROV. Military Publishing House, 1953, 478 pages, price 11 rubles, 70 kopecks. (Krasnaya Zvezda, 25 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 163, 19 July 1954.

ZHAROV, V. D.

Kislorodnoye Oborudovaniye Samoletov-Uchebnoye Posobiye (The Oxygen Equipment of Airplanes -- A Textbook.

By N. G. SAVENKOV and V. D. ZHAROV. Military Publishing House, 1953, 478 pages, price 11 rubles, 50 kopecks. (Krasnaya Zvezda, 25 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 163, 19 July 1954.

Periodical : Vest Svyaz, 5, 4 p of folder, May 1954 (Additional card)

Card : 2/2

Abstract :

5. "A quartz resonator" by Plonskiy, A. F. - Published by "Gosenergoizdat".

6. "Semi-conducting electronic devices". A symposium of translated articles. Published by publishing office of foreign literature.

7. "Ways and methods of work with public literature distributors" by Sedov, J. A. - Published by "Svyaz'izdat".

8. "Description of laboratory works on the curse of radio-transmission" by Fomichev, I. N. and Silkin, G. I. - Published by Bonch-Bruevich Leningrad Electric-Technical Institute.

9. "Radio-technics" by Chistyakov, N. I. and Zharov, V. D. - Published by Military publishing office.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

ZHAROV, V.F.; IVANOV, V.I.; MONZA, A.Kh., polkovnik, red.; NEPODAYEV, Yu.A., red.; KOKINA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Missiles and anitimissile defense; translated articles]Rakety i protivoraketnaia oborona; sbornik perevodnykh statei. Predisl. i red. A.Kh.Monza. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 225 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Rockets (Ordnance)) (Guided missiles)

ZHAROV, V.G.

Disinfection in chicken cholera. Veterinariia 36 no.7:65-67 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii.

(Chicken cholera)

ZHAROV, V. G., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Percentage survival of pasteurellosis agents in birds and the development of disinfection procedures." Stavropol', 1960. 19 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Stavropol' Agricultural Inst); 130 copies; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 128)

ZHAROV, V. G. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, Kuibyshev NIVS)

"Disinfection of eggs in avian pasteurellosis"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 5, May 1962 p. 79

DEREVITSKAYA, V.A.; ZHARCV, V.G.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.

Structure of group substances of blood. Proteolysis of the A group substance. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:342-345 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kochetkov).

ZHAROV, Valentin Ivanovich; RODIONOV, M., red.; LYANGUZOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Meet the Karacharov workers] Poznakom'tes' - karacharovtsy. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1959. 46 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Labor and laboring classes)

ZHAROV, V.K.; VINICHENKO, V.V.

Beavers of the Bolshoy Kemchug River. Zool. zhur. 41 no.6: 957-959 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Agricultural Institute of Irkutsk.
(Bolshoy Kemchug River--Beavers)

ZHAROV, V.K.

"Bibliography of Irkutsk Province; biology." Transactions of the Scientific Library No.15 of the Irkutsk State University. Reviewed by V.K. Zharov. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 64 no.5:171-173 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(BIBLIOGRAPHY--IRKUTSK PROVINCE--BIOLOGY)
(IRKUTSK PROVINCE--BIOLOGY--BIBLIOGRAPHY)

ZHAROV, V.K.

Distribution of marmots in Kemerovo Province. Zam. po faune i flore Sib. no.18:7-8 '55. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Irkutskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Kemerovo Province--Marmots)

ZHAROV, V.L.

Maturity coefficient of gonads in the large herring of the White Sea. Vop.ikht. no.14:87-93 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(White Sea--Herring)

ZHAROV, V.L.

Tuna fish of the tropical Atlantic; according to the materials of the expedition of 1959. Trudy BaltNIRO no.7:17-30 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Atlantic Ocean--Tuna fish)

ACC NR: AT6034443 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0109/0112

AUTHOR: Rastegayev, M. V.; Danil'chenko, A. N.; Kashin, V. I.; Zharov, V. M.; Vasyukov, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the recrystallization process in tungsten

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh splavov (Properties and application of heat resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 109-112

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, metal recrystallization

ABSTRACT: The subject of the investigation was vacuum melted tungsten, reduced with niobium. The tungsten billets with a diameter of 35 mm were worked down on a lathe to a diameter of 16 mm and were cut into samples with a height of 39 mm. Upsetting of the samples was done in a hydraulic press with a degree of reduction of about 40%. The first part of the samples was subjected to stepwise annealing in a vacuum furnace (vacuum 10^{-4} mm Hg) at temperatures of 1250, 1400, 1600, 1800, and 2000° for a period of 40 minutes. After each anneal, the samples were cooled in the furnace to 20°; polished samples were then prepared and examined for degree of recrystallization. The experimental results are shown in a three dimensional diagram of the recrystallization

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ACC NR: AT6034443

of the cast structure of tungsten. Analysis of the results shows that 100% recrystallization of the cast structure in the samples, deformed by approximately 40% in the temperature interval from 400-1200°, is completed at a stepwise annealing temperature of 2000°. With direct heating(without steps) of the second part of the samples, although complete recrystallization was assured, the boundaries of the old crystals were retained. With annealing temperatures in the interval from 1400-1800°, the cast structure recrystallized partially within the limits of 25-90%. At an annealing temperature of 1250°, the cast structure of the samples deformed by 40% in the temperature interval 200-1250° did not recrystallize. The cast structure, deformed at 200°, did not recrystallize in the temperature interval from 1250-1600°. However, in samples deformed at higher temperatures (800°) partial recrystallization was observed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ZHAROV, V.M.; PAVLOV, I.M.

Punch apparatus for setting samples. Zav.lab. 29 no.2:242-243 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova.
(Testing machines)

PAVLOV,I.M.; RASTEGAYEV, M.V.; ZHAROV, V.M.

Deformation of brittle solids. Trudy Inst. met. no.14:90-100 '63
(MIRA 17:8)

ACC NR: AP6032538 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0149/0149

INVENTOR: Brant, A. A. Kostyuchenko, K. A.; Lebedev, G. P.; Zharov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of fastening fillers to plastic paneling of two- and three-layered marine gear and equipment structures. Class 65, No. 185716

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 149

TOPIC TAGS: fastener, ~~structure panel, marine~~ mechanical shipbuilding engineering, filler, plastic product

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of fastening fillers to plastic paneling of two- and three-layered marine gear and equipment structures by means of plastic plugs inserted between the panels. For greater holding power and more esthetic appearance of the assembly, the seats for the fasteners are formed by making cylindrical channels between the panel layers with diameters larger than the opening in the panel. An adjuster crew is inserted into the channel and the space around it is filled with a solidifier which forms a threaded sleeve for the fastener when the adjuster screw is screwed out. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13// SUBM DATE: 21Jun65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 629.12.011.28:[ ]002.29:629.12.01

material characteristics. The advantages of the compression test are justified and

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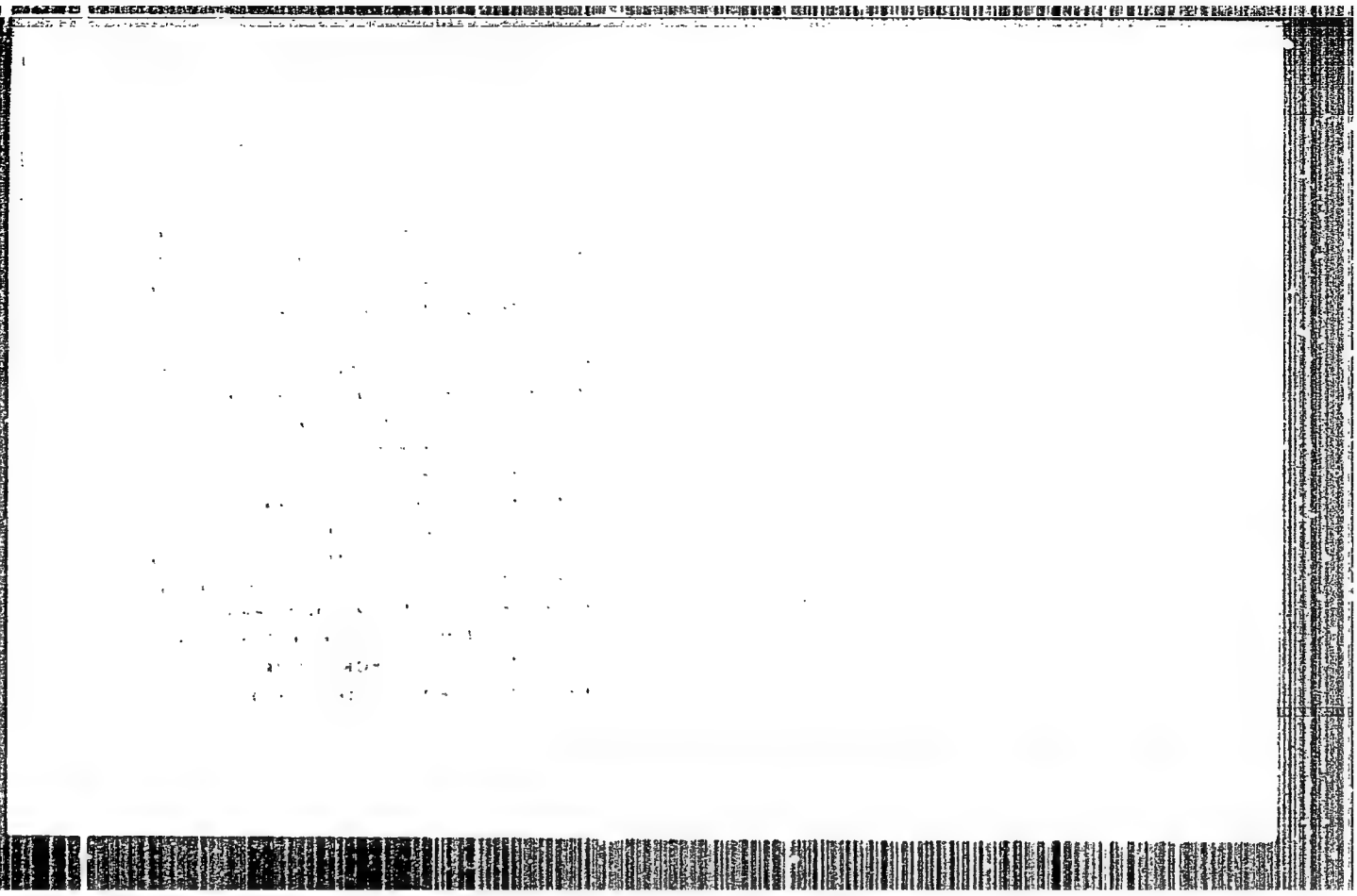

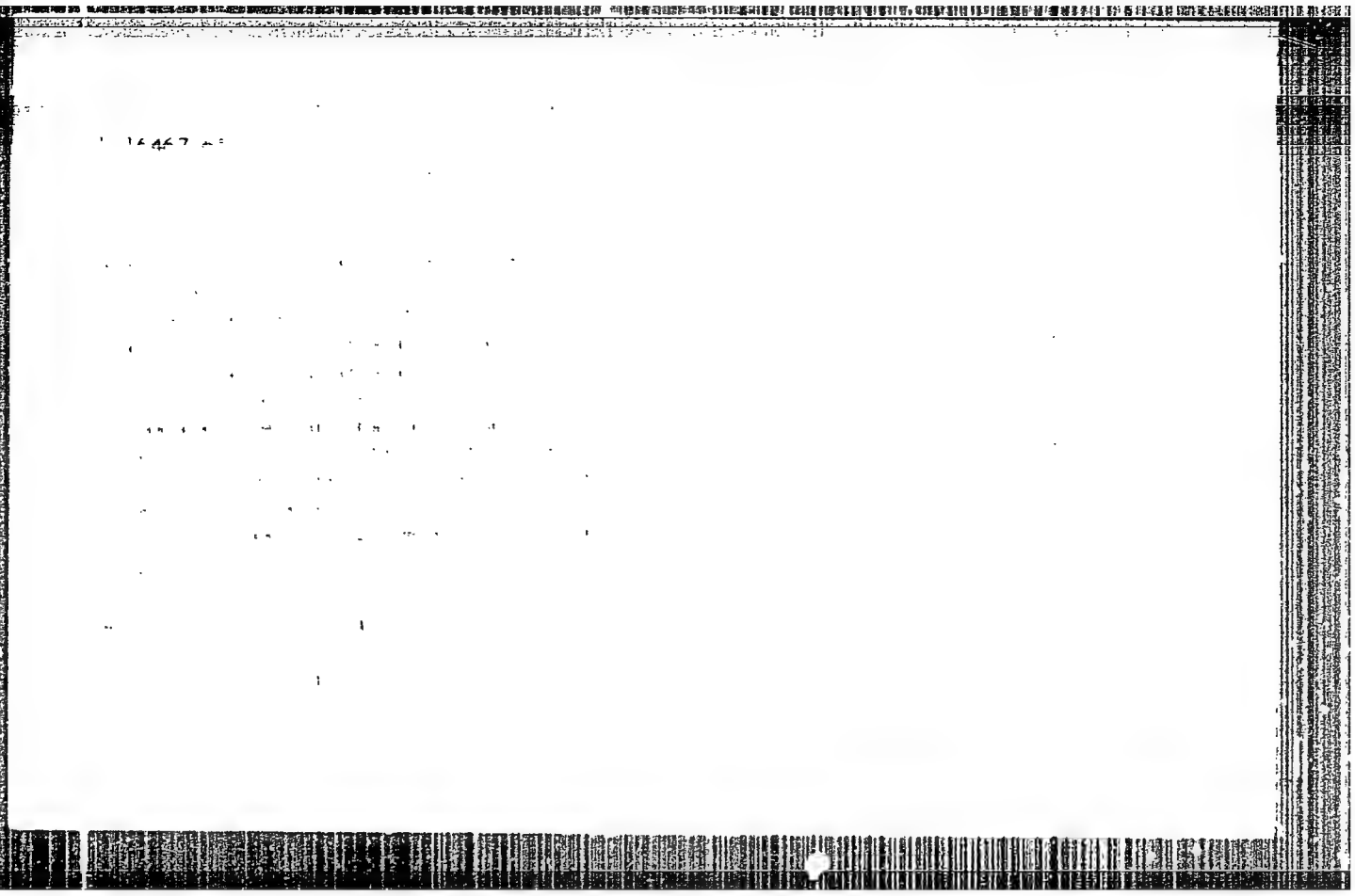

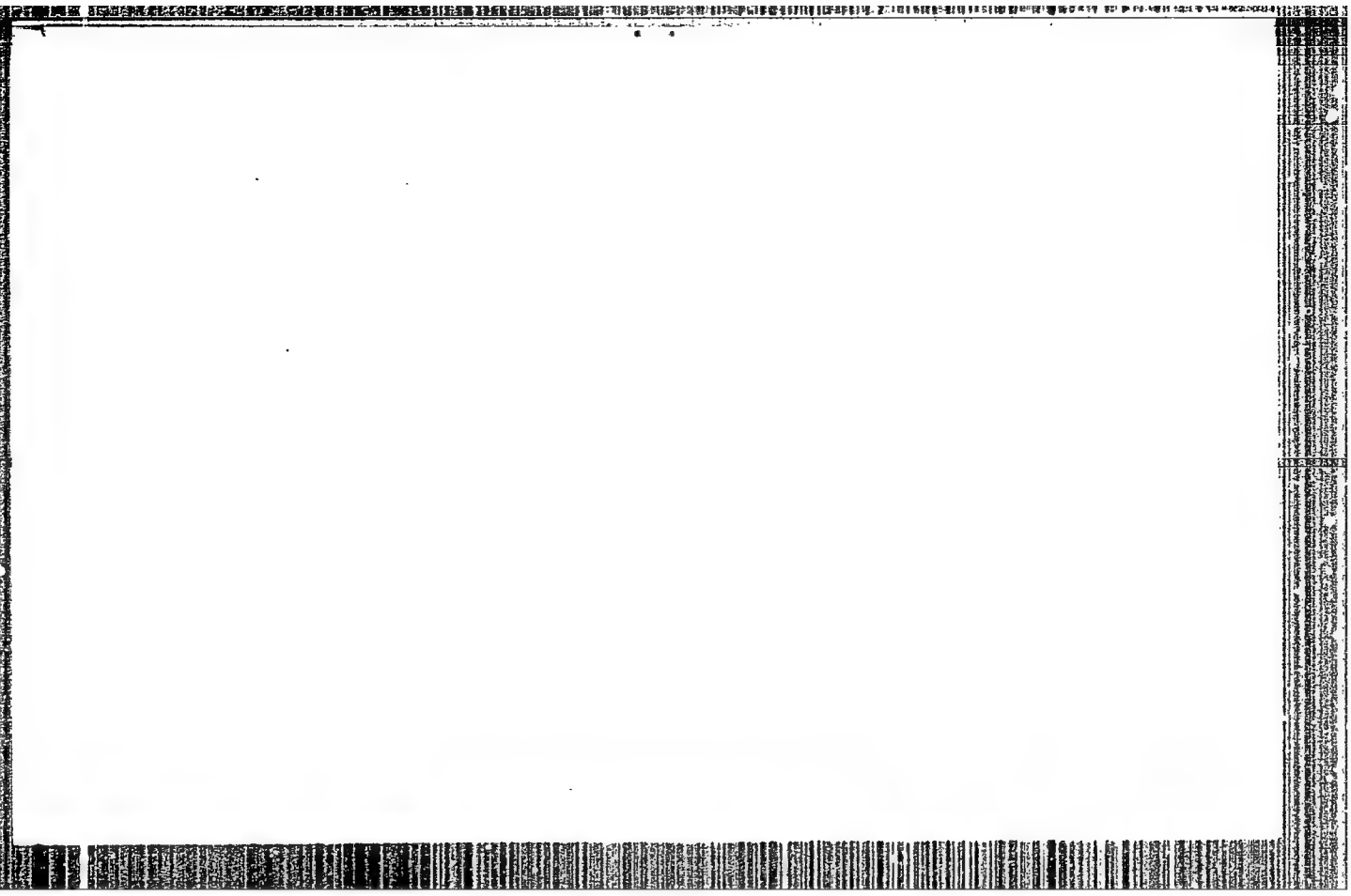

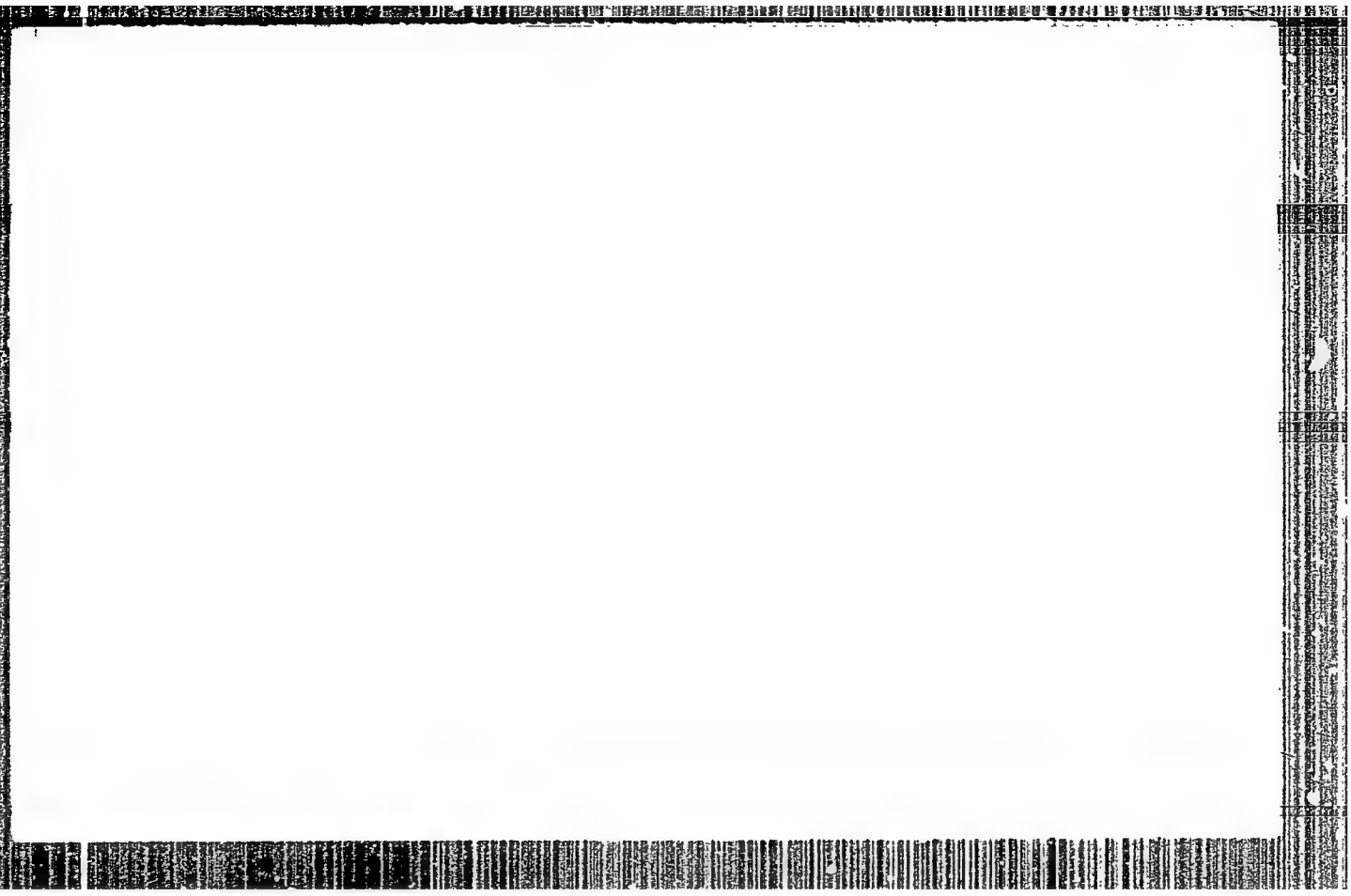

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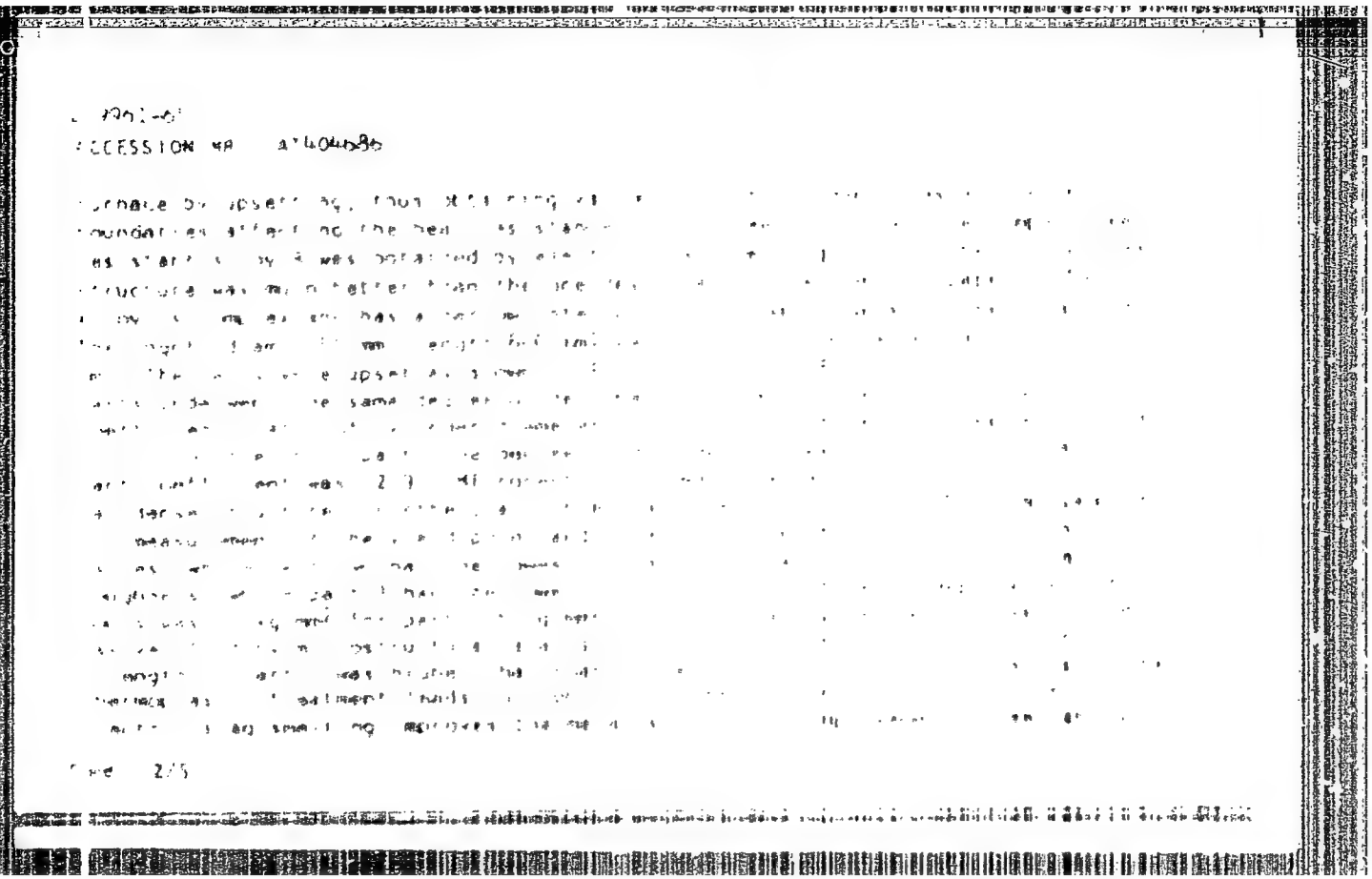

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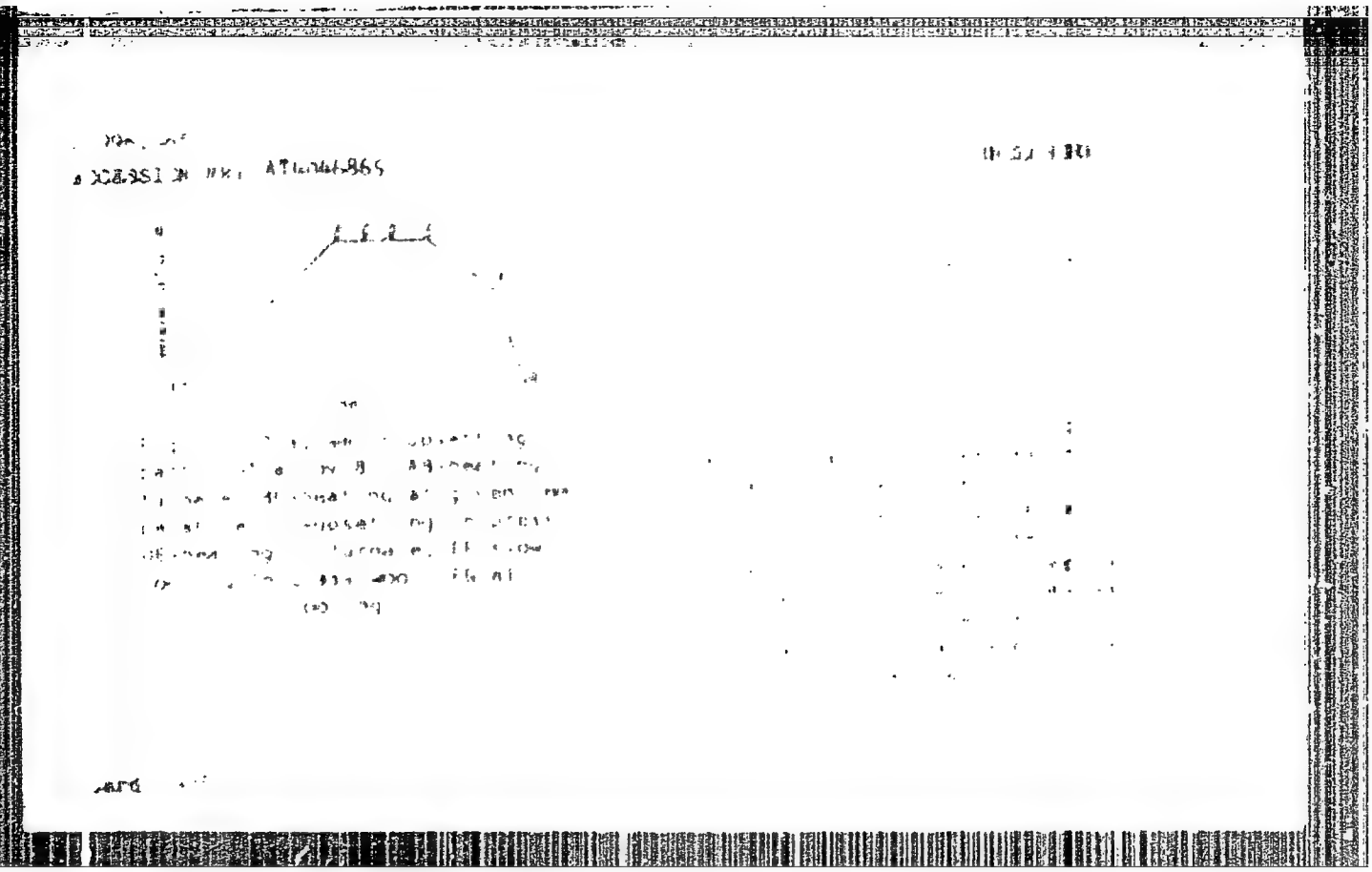

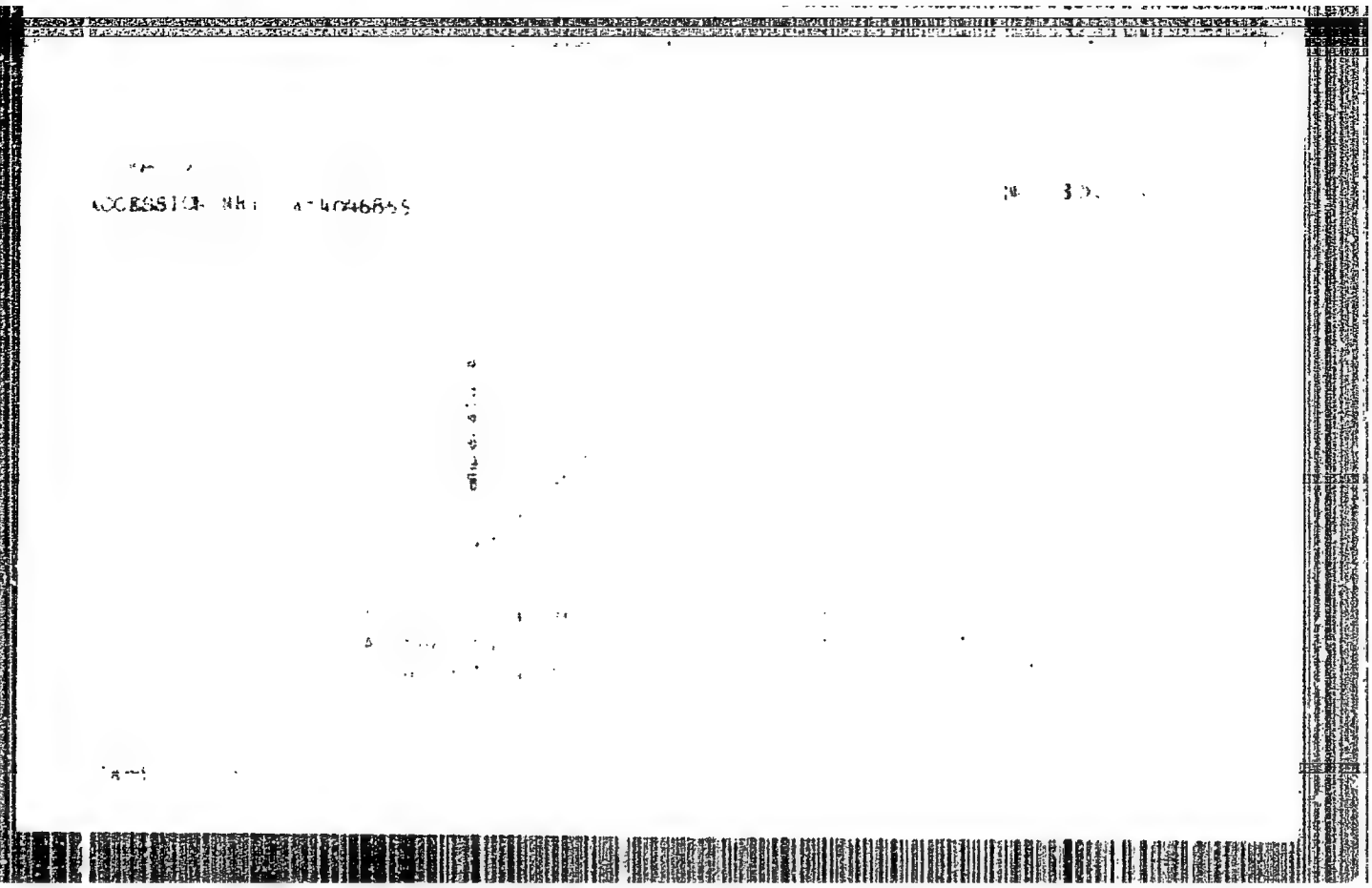

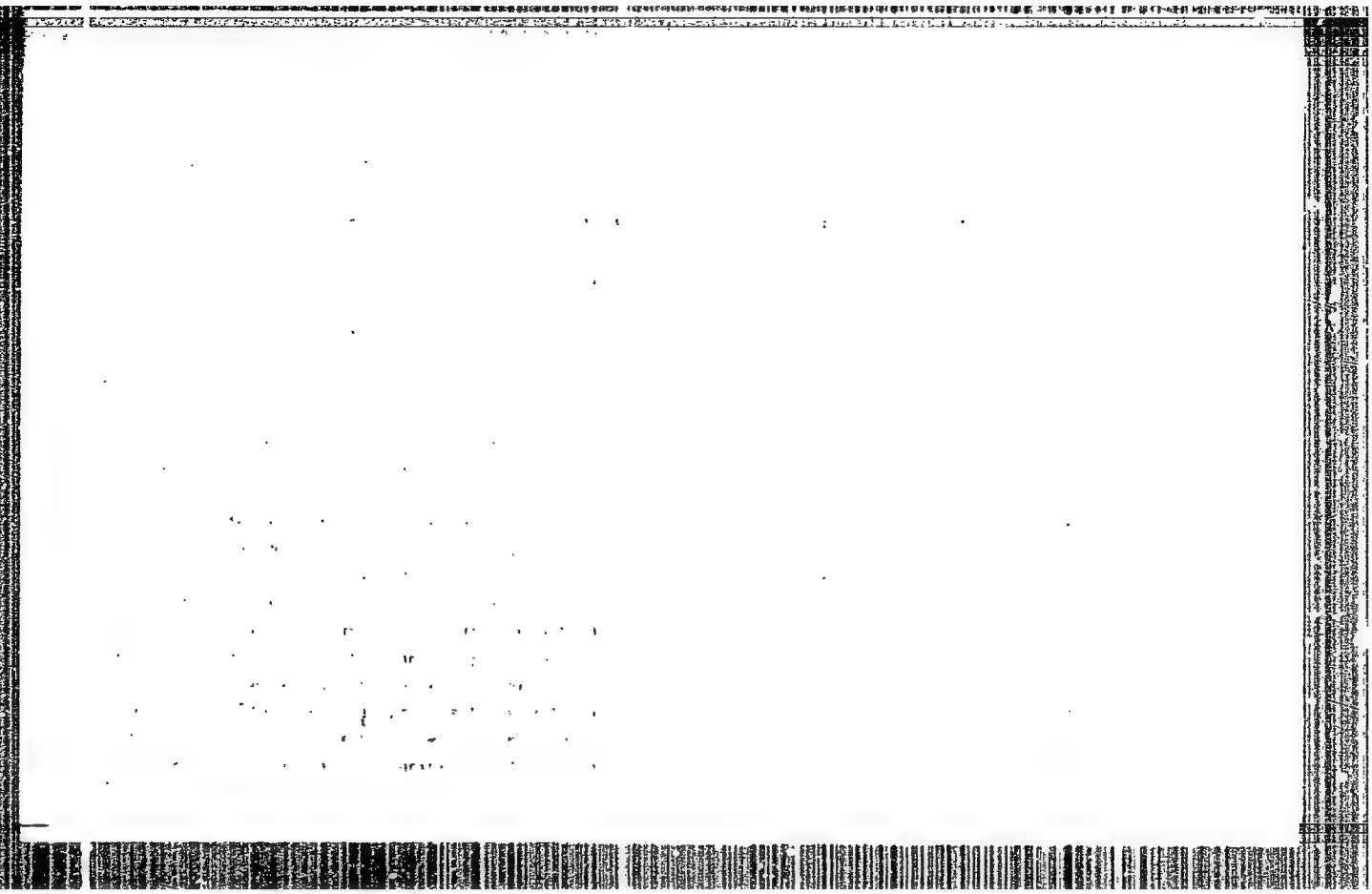

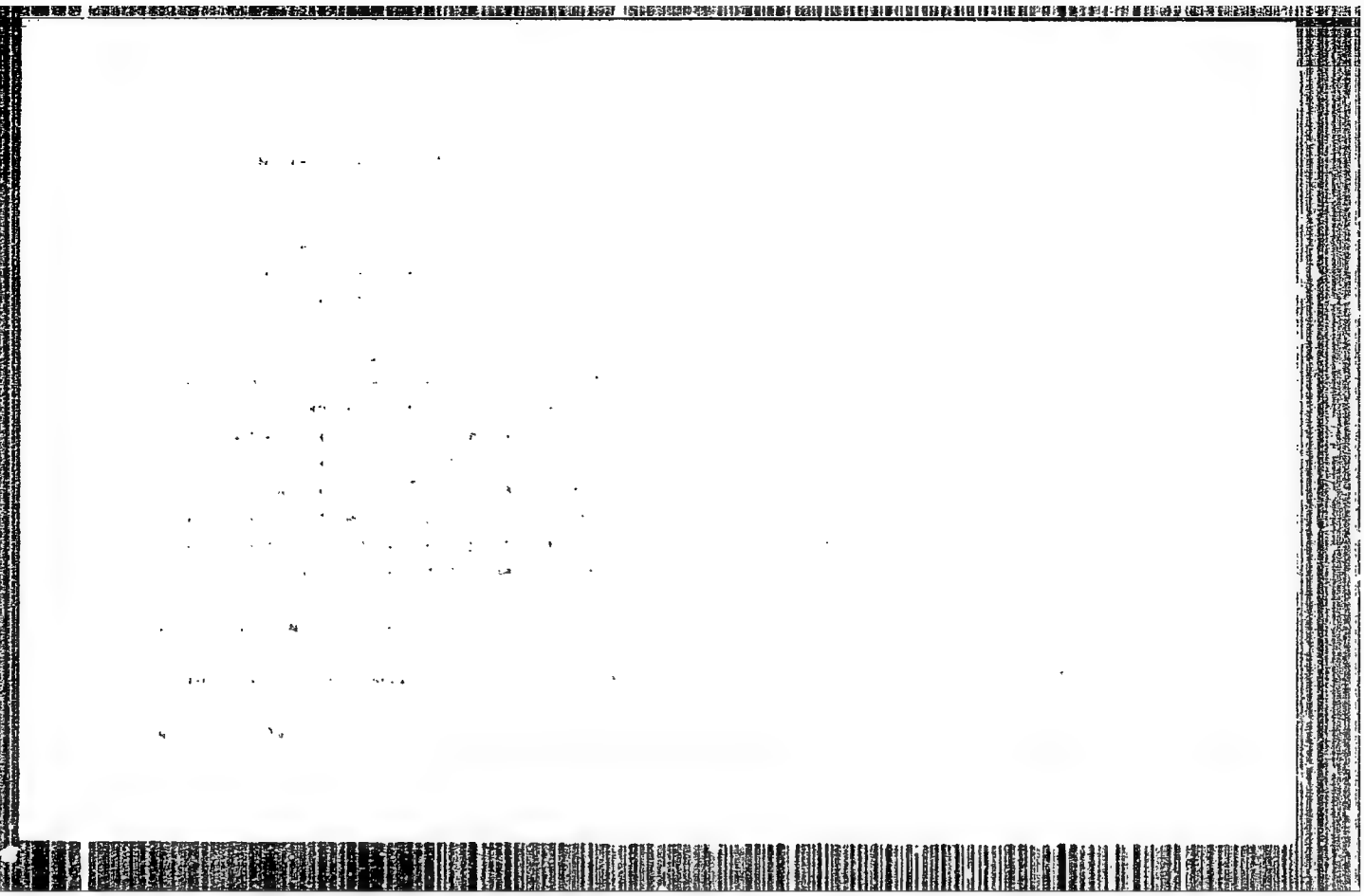

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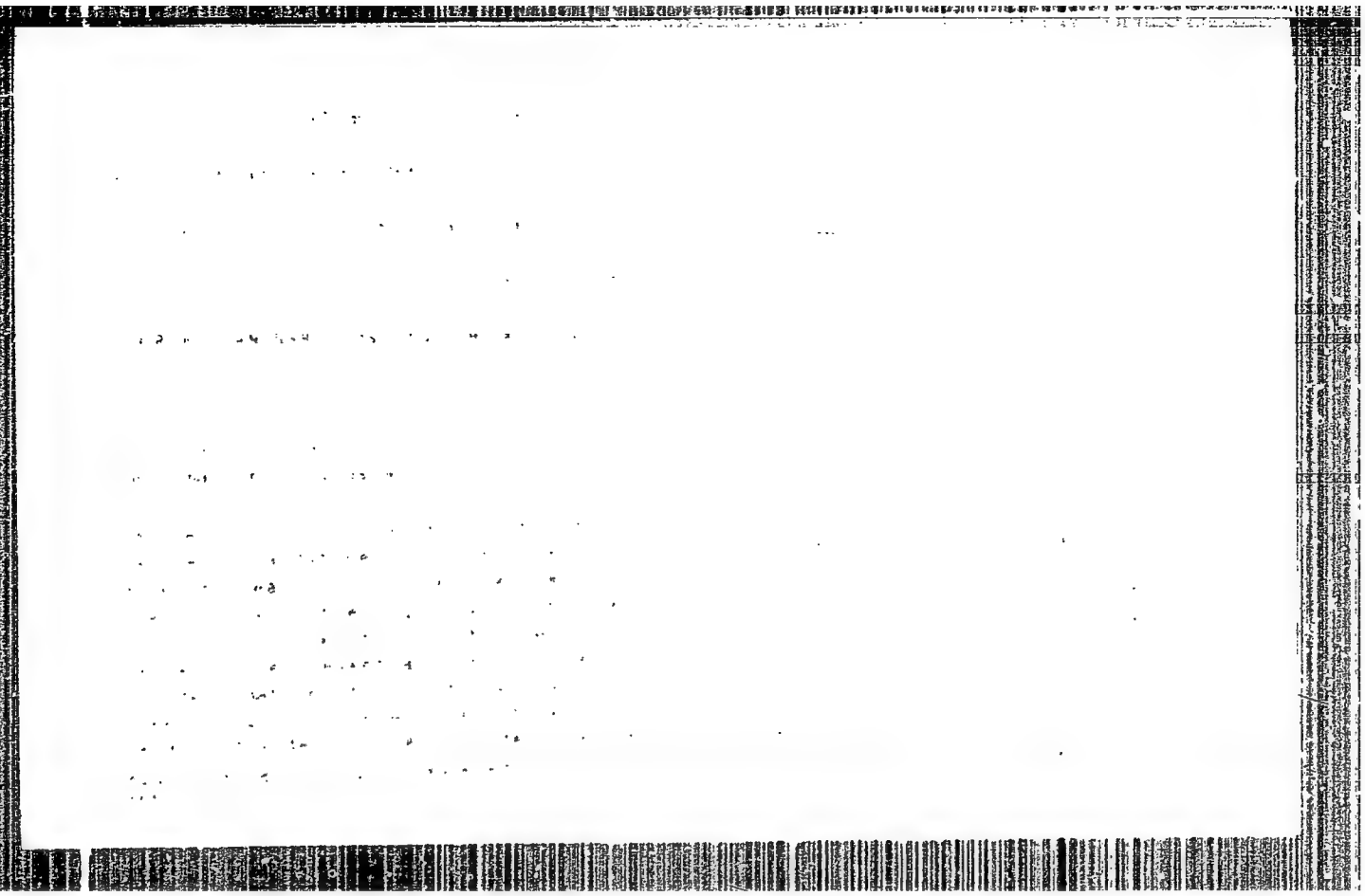
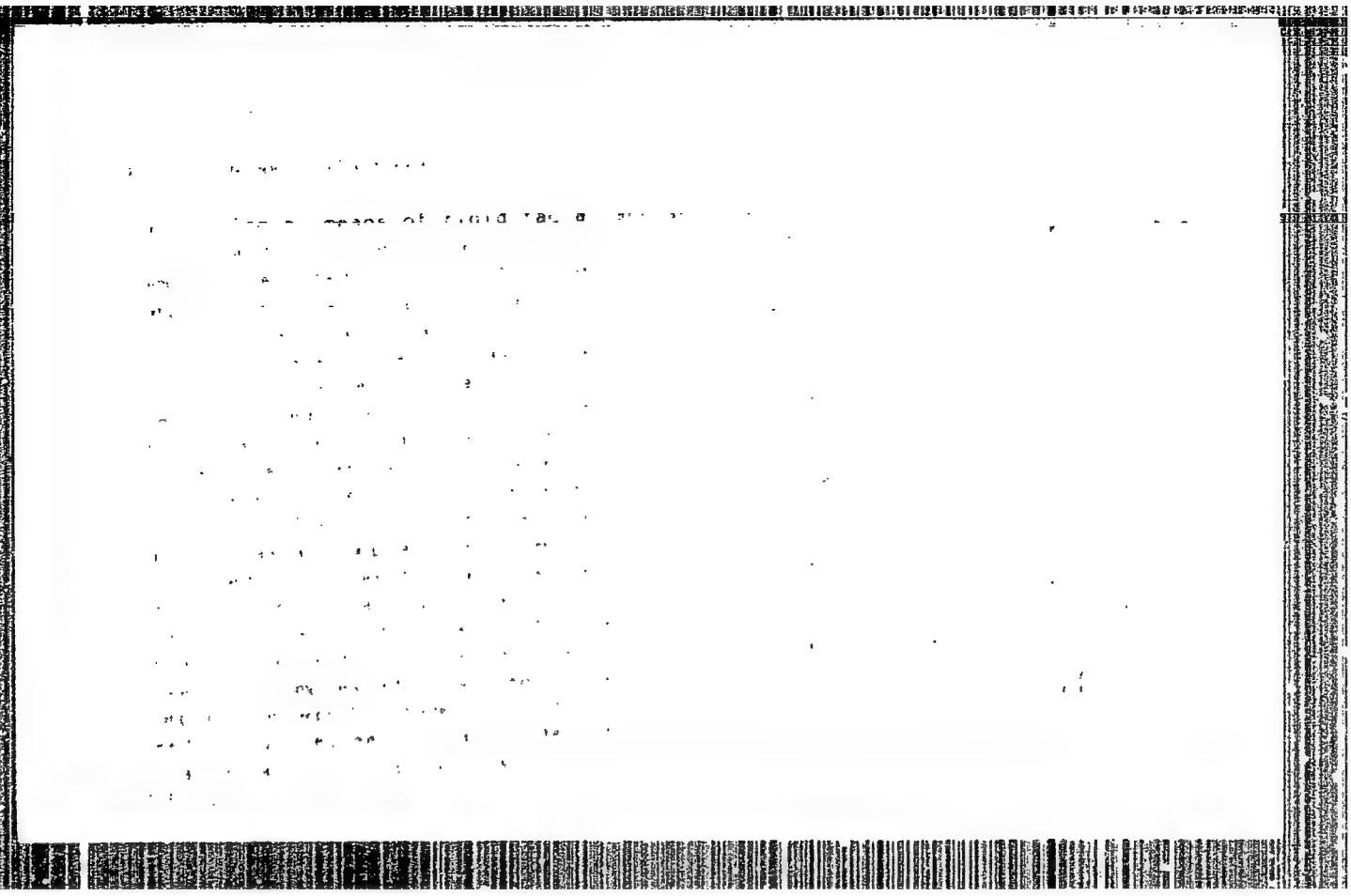




ZHAROV, V.M.; PAVLOV, I.M.

Method of interpolation and extrapolation for plotting true normal stresses during tension. TSvet. met. 36 no.3:66-69 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Strains and stresses--Graphic methods)

PAVLOV, I.M.; ZHAROV, V.M.

Methods of plotting the diagrams of actual compressive stresses for large and small strains. Zav. lab. 29 no.6: 754-758 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova.
(Strains and stresses)

GRIN'KOV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARTYSHKIN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEKAMILI, L.Ye., inzh.; ZHAROV, V.P., inzh.

Dynamic balancing of the drum of the INK-3,5 chopper. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.3:39-40 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ZHAROV, V.T.; MORACHEVSKIY, A.G.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in the system ethyl alcohol - benzene and the thermodynamic checking of the data. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2397-2402 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ZHAROV, V.T.; MALEGINA, N.D.; MORACHEVSKIY, A.G.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in the ternary system methyl ethyl ketone - benzene - isopropyl alcohol. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2132-2134 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MORACHEVSKIY, A.G.; ZHAROV, V.T.

Liquid - vapor equilibrium in the ternary system benzene-cyclohexane - ethyl alcohol. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12: 2771-2773 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 36882-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/T WW/WH

ACC NR: AP6019873 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/002/0052/0055

39
B

AUTHOR: Ved', Ye. I.; Zharov, Ye. F.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Hydrothermal preparation of refractory materials with an alumina-magnesia binder

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 2, 1966, 52-55

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, alumina, magnesium oxide

ABSTRACT: The $MgO-Al_2O_3-H_2O$ system was studied under conditions of autoclave treatment. Cylindrical specimens of mixtures of $Mg(OH)_2$ and Al_2O_3, $Mg(OH)_2$ and $Al(OH)_3$, and MgO and Al_2O_3 were pressed, steamed at a pressure of 8 technical atmospheres for 8-12 hours, dried to constant weight at 100-110°C, then tested for compressive strength. The greatest mechanical strength was displayed by specimens with $MgO:Al_2O_3$ ratios (in moles) of 3:1, 2:1, 1.5:1, and 1:1. Use of $Mg(OH)_2$ and Al_2O_3 as the initial mixtures produced the greatest mechanical strength for all ratios. The importance of the disorder of the crystal lattice during hydrothermal processes is demonstrated. Thermographic and x-ray structural analyses of the specimens showed the presence, in addition to the initial brucite and alumina phases, of the new hydrotalcite and boehmite phases. It is concluded that the advantages of the autoclave meth-

UDC: 666.856.001.5

Card 1/2

L 36882-66

ACC NR: AP6019873

od of production of refractories include the possibility of making large-sized articles, which are difficult to fire when other methods are employed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

LS
Card 2/2

ZHAROV, Ye.I.

Effect of nitranol on the tonus of the great vessels in patients with stenocardia according to findings on the rate of spreading of the pulse wave. Terap. arkh. 32 no. 7:25-29 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ETHANOL) (PULSE) (ANGINA PECTORIS)

ZHAROV, Ye. I.

Comparative therapeutic activity and effect of nitranol and nitroglycerin on the cardiovascular system in stenocardia. Terap. arkh. no.7:54-57 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

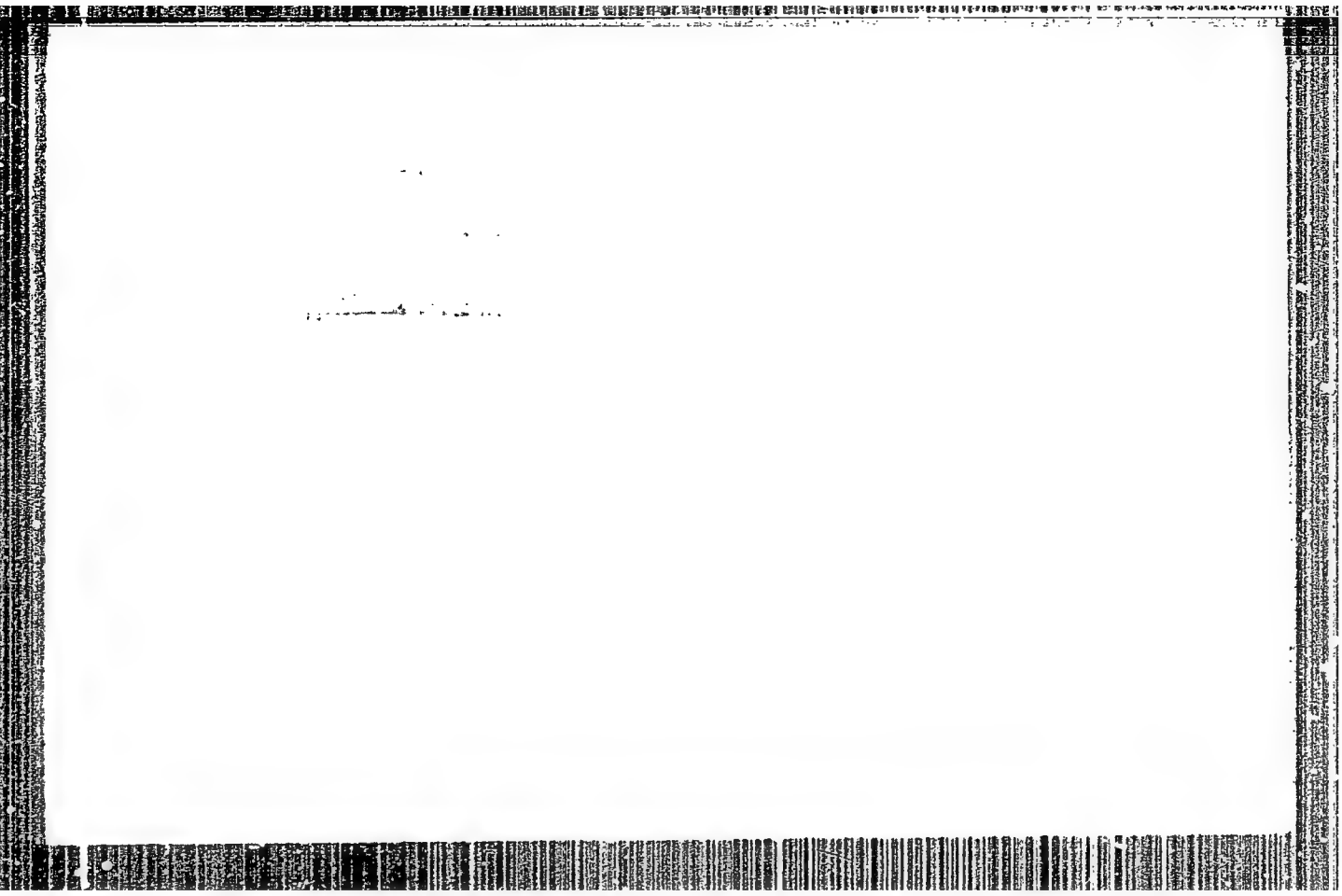
1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. I. B. Shulutko) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

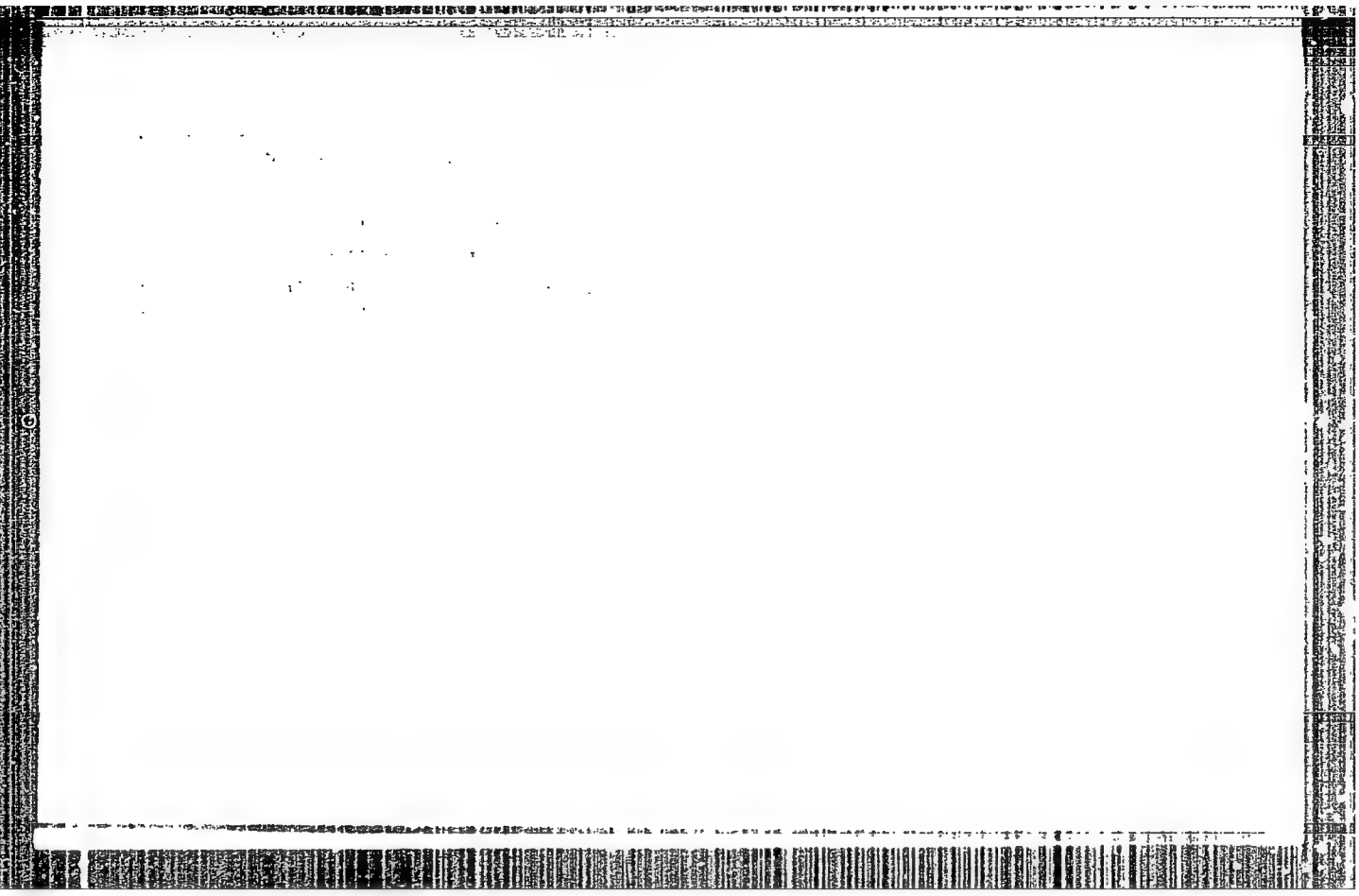
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (NITRANOL)
(NITROGLYCERIN--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(ANGINA PECTORIS)

ZHAROV, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Repairing rotary pumps. Torf. prom. 35 no.5:34-35 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Petrovsko-Kobelevskoye torfopredpriyatiye
(Pumping machinery)





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L 4125-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP5027226 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/006/1280/1282

AUTHOR: Gruzin, P. L.; Zharov, Yu. D. 44,55

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the interaction of point radiative defects with dislocations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 6, 1965, 1280-1282

TOPIC TAGS: crystal defect, lattice defect, crystal lattice defect, crystal dislocation, crystal lattice dislocation, crystal dislocation phenomenon

ABSTRACT: The dependence of intrinsic friction on the deformation amplitude and recovery of intrinsic friction in single crystals of spectroscopically pure copper has been investigated. Rod-shaped specimens (cross section, 4 x 4 x 70 mm) were subjected to preliminary annealing in vacuum at 800C for several hours. The method of bending vibrations at a frequency of 2.5—3.5 cps was used to determine the intrinsic friction. Deformation amplitude was within the limits of 10^{-8} to 10^{-6}. Specimens irradiated with 2.2-Mev electrons received an integral dose of 2×10^{18} electrons/cm^2. Amplitude dependence was determined at 20C. In the range in which intrinsic friction is independent of amplitude, the measurements were made at temperatures of 63, 82, 120, and 150C. Experimental points representing amplitude-independent friction recovery at 63 and 82C coincided with the theoretical diagram. At 120C, the changes of intrinsic

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.67

4125-66

ACC NR: AP5027226

friction were insignificant. Annealing at 150C caused an increase in critical amplitude. The activation energy of the migration of point defects appearing during irradiation was 1 ev. This value coincides with the activation energy of the migration of vacancies in copper. The diagram representing amplitude-dependent intrinsic friction shows the correctness of the Granato-Lücke theory for a dislocation intrinsic friction. The theory is based on a model in which the dislocation is represented by a vibrating string. The energy dissipation in single crystals of copper and other metals is caused by at least two groups of dislocations. Further, some of the dislocations are more strongly secured by defects than others. Variations in the concentration of defects on dislocations are due to different intensity fields. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 3 figures. [JA]

SUB CODE: SS/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4139

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4046014 S/0058/64/000/007/E093/E093

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7E705

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, A. A.; Gruzin, P. L.; Zharov, Yu. D.; Polikarpov, Yu. A.; Trokin, Yu. A.; Breger, A. Kh.; Gol'din, V. A.

TITLE: Effects of gamma and neutron irradiation on the internal friction of copper

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Relaksats. yavleniya v met. i splavakh. M., Metallurgizdat, 1963, 250-257

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, copper, polycrystal, single crystal, gamma irradiation, neutron irradiation, temperature dependence, annealing

TRANSLATION: The internal friction (IF) of polycrystalline and single-crystal samples of copper was measured under flexural vibra-

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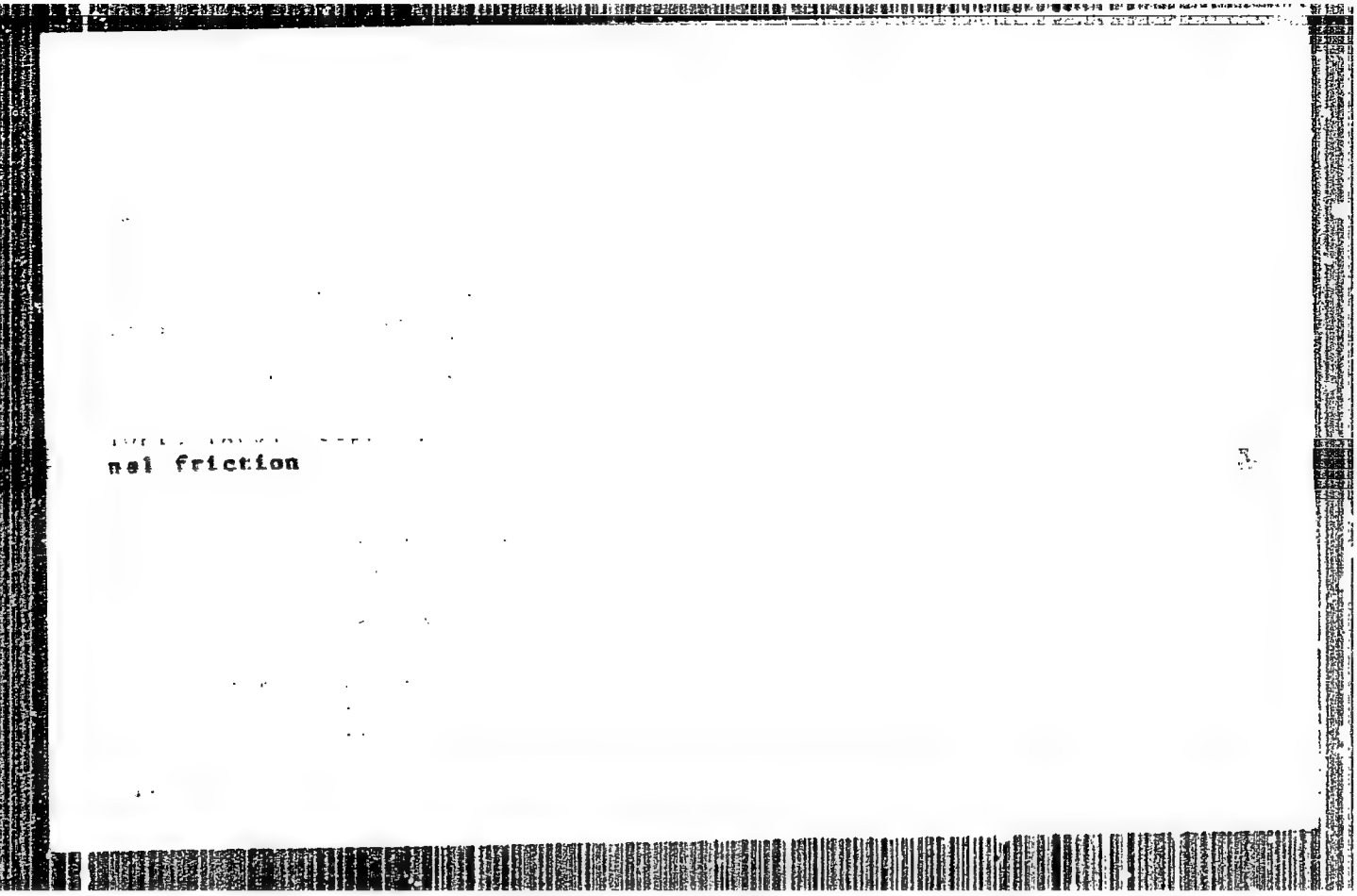
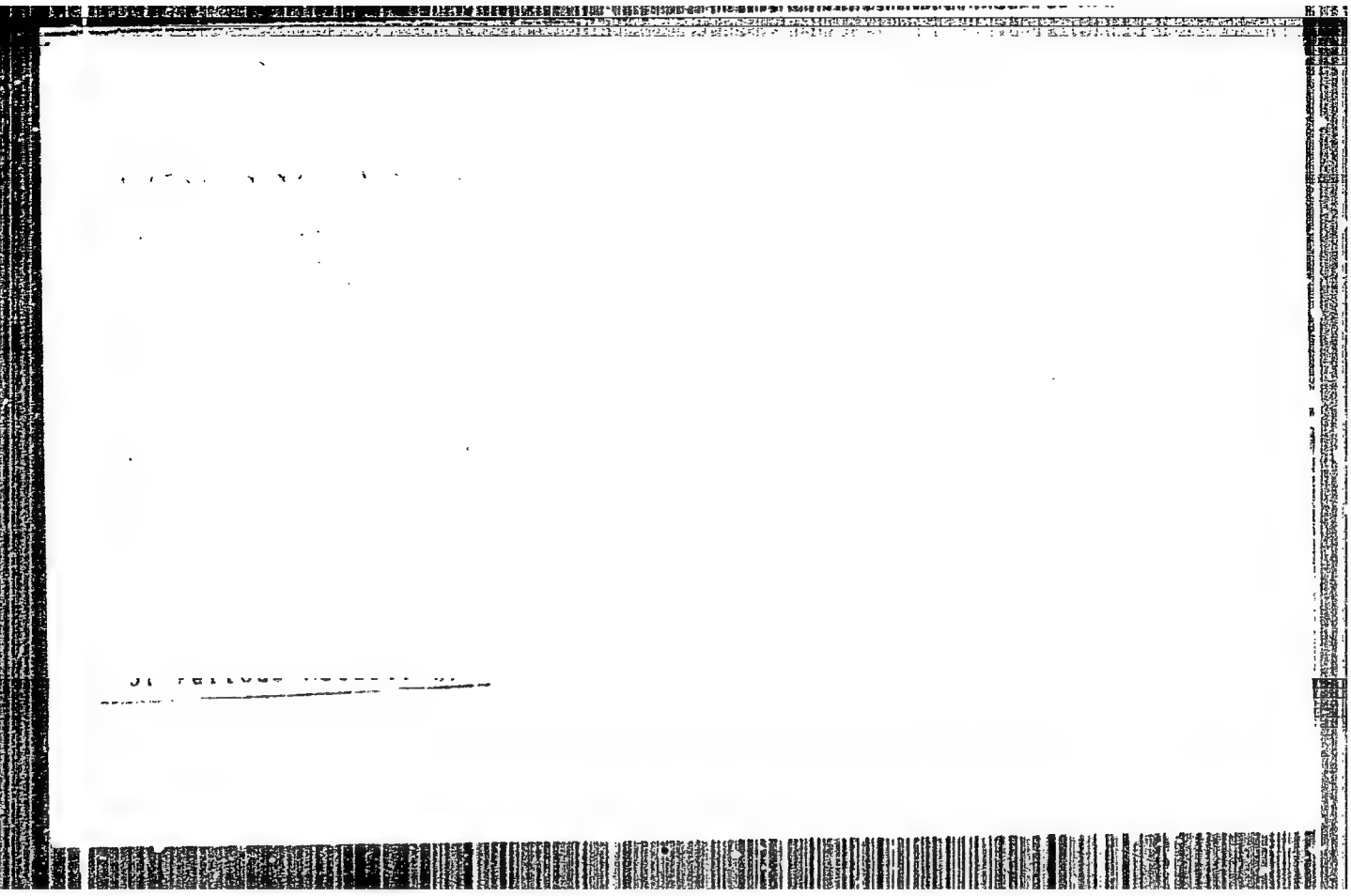
ACCESSION NR: AR4046014

tions, using a Forster type installation, in the interval from -196 to +200C, before and after irradiation with gamma rays (Co^{60}) and neutrons (Po-Be source and a reactor). Prior deformation of the samples, on the order of 10^{-3}, greatly increases the IF level. The subsequent irradiation of the samples with neutrons leads to a decrease in the IF to one-half, but the level of the IF remains above that in annealed copper. Annealing at 200C for three hours lowers the IF level to the initial value. In the study of the temperature dependence of the IF it has been established that irradiation lowers the IF background introduced by the prior deformation. Irradiation with gamma rays increases the IF. An analysis of the amplitude and temperature dependences of the IF shows that the interaction of the dislocations with the point defect is the principal process. L. Gordiyenko.

SUB CODE: MM, SS ENCL: 00





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L 7709-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5028897 SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/65/000/011/0002/0003

AUTHOR: Nagibina, T. D.; Yasenkova, L. S.; Alikberova, G. L.; Korablev, Yu. G.; Kuzin, V. S.; Kuznetsova, A. I.; Zharova, A. S.; Vashunina, N. D.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. Zelinskiy, AN SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR); Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

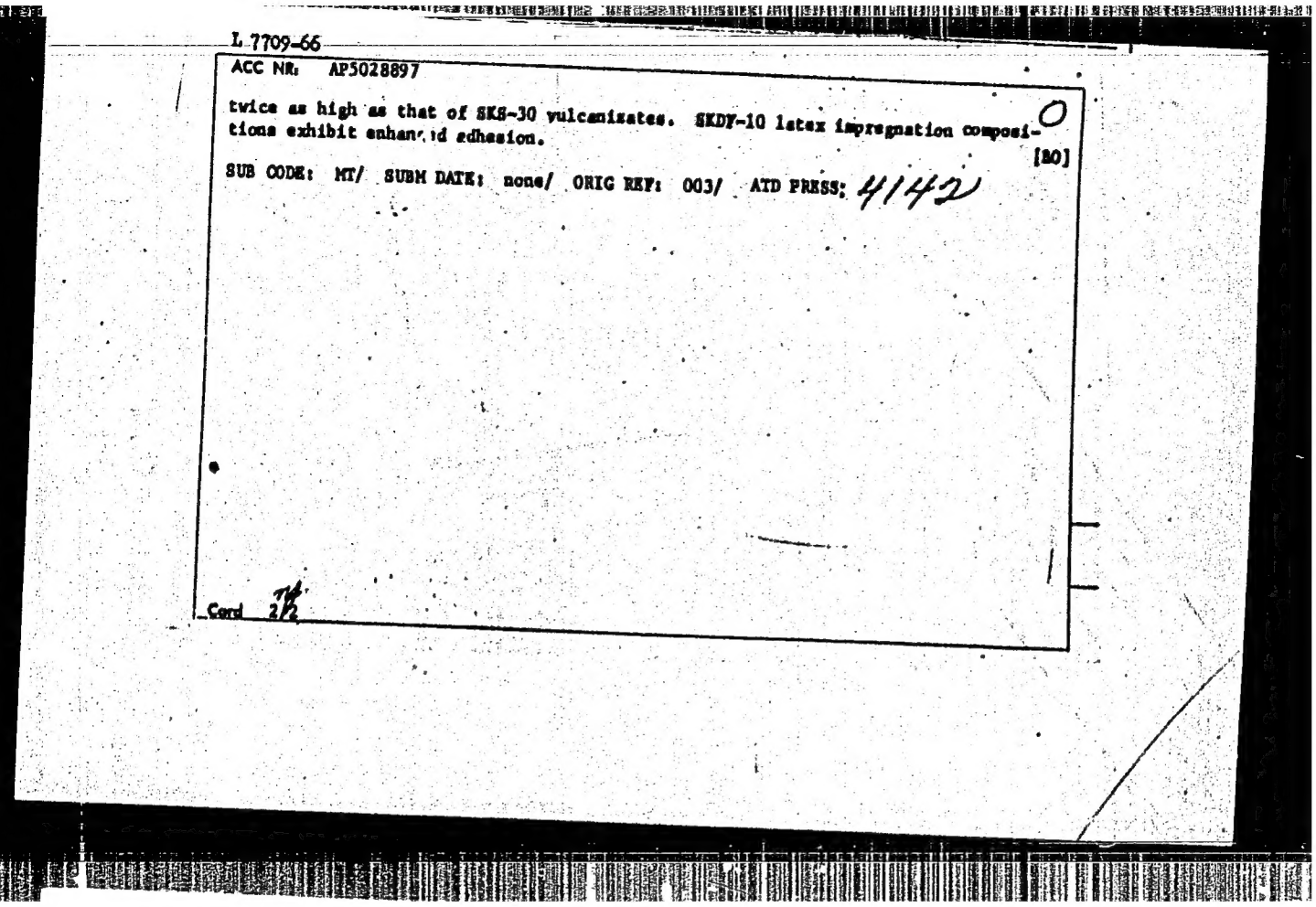
TITLE: Phenol-containing rubber SKDF-10

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1965, 2-3

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, phenol containing rubber, copolymer

ABSTRACT: Phenol-containing rubbers have been prepared by emulsion copolymerization at 60C of butadiene and dimethyl(vinylethynyl)(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane(I) in the presence of diazoaminobenzene and hydroquinone. The best chemical, physical and mechanical properties were exhibited by copolymers containing 10% of I(SKDF-10 rubber). IR absorption spectra indicated that copolymerization occurs via the double bond of I. SKDF-10 rubbers can be vulcanized by such agents as sulfur, phenol-formaldehyde resins, or hexamethylene tetramine. The formulation of the mixtures, the properties of the rubbers, vulcanization methods, and the vulcanizate properties are described in the source. The properties of SKDF-10 vulcanizates are similar to those of butadiene-styrene SKS-30 vulcanizates, but their fatigue strength in compression is

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.762.2-134.647:546/547.07.00



L 7709-66

ACC NR: AP5028897

twice as high as that of SKS-30 vulcanizates. SKDY-10 latex impregnation compositions exhibit enhanced adhesion. [BO]

SUB CODE: MT/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4142

Card 2/2

[illegible], E. . .; KHOKHLOVA, M. P.; RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

Leukemia

Effect of overstraining the central nervous system in mice on the development of experimental leukosis. Arkhiv pat. 14, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

[illegible]; [illegible], N. F.; RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

Nervous System

Effect of overstraining the central nervous system in mice on the development of experimental leukosis. Arkhiv pat. 14 No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

ZHAROVA, Klavdiya Alekseyevna; KOBAKOV, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; SKRIPKINA, Z.I., red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Furrow irrigation of steep slopes in the Chu Valley] Tekhnika poliva po borozdam na bol'shikh uklonakh Chuiskoi doliny. Frunze, Izd-vo Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 180 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Chu Valley--Irrigation)